

Man has a bad habit of saying nothing about the gowns he likes, but instantly denounces those he dislikes. If he is your husband or brother he tells you grandly to "never wear that dress again and he'll buy you half a

yet strong enough to go out with
my gang.

There, ugly horizontal lines that appear both in the morning is excellent, as it will between the eyebrows or just across the cause better circulation of the blood.

Hearst's Boston American Pattern

To a great many women the time they vote before the mirror becomes in a way a period of supreme torture. Whether long or short, this time spent in peering at her glass and searching there for signs

with your newsdealer early, for the many features for father, mother and child.

and the children mean a

strong in him to doubt the woman
d sworn to love him always, and
to do him justice, he feared th

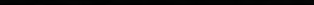
No. 3,060.

Secret of Youth.
If we scan it for traces of coming years, wrinkles and lustreless eyes, we see, think we see, the signs of age approaching. If one looks at it convinced that it will reflect the vigor and splendid maturity

S LAUGH.
nageria experts have trained even a sleepy hippopotamus to

Israel worshipped the golden tablets.

unhappily estranged from



American

HEARST'S BOSTON AMERICAN

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST

80 AND 82 SUMMIT ST., BOSTON, OCTOBER 20, 1905.

"Why Is General
Office Work De-
moralizing?"

It Is Not Demoralizing to the Right
Kind of a Man
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One of our faithful readers sends in this question:

"Why is it said that general office work, if long continued, is demoralizing to a man?"

"Young men engaged as cashiers, bookkeepers and credit men work their way up and get good pay. Please tell us why the general office workers get demoralized."

The writer of the above question signs himself "Ambitious" for purposes of publication in this column.

That signature suggests the answer to his question.

General office work—that is to say, the sort of work which requires a man to do whatever he is told, here and there, without any fixed occupation—DOES demoralize some men.

It demoralizes them, because they are NOT ambitious.

For the right kind of a man general office work ought to be the stepping stone to success—if the office offers any possibilities of success. If the office does not offer any such possibilities, the quicker a worker gets out of it the better.

The duty of a faithful employee is to work hard for the man that pays him.

And the duty of the employer is to give the ambitious worker a chance to rise.

The man engaged in one particular kind of work is apt to forge ahead—even if very slowly—because circumstances compel him TO CONCENTRATE HIS ATTENTION.

HE MUST think of one thing all the time; he develops a specialty, and he succeeds.

The general worker is not COMPELLED to concentrate his mind and his energies on any one particular thing.

HE HAS THE OPPORTUNITY TO BECOME SHIFTLESS AND CARELESS IF HE PLEASES.

If he lacks ambition, he is very apt to drift into a dull routine, a sort of a rut, and to become what our friend calls "demoralized."

There are many men trudging along as handy men in various offices, stores, etc.

Some of them get downhearted and feel that there is not a chance.

We are glad that the letter we quote gives us a reason for speaking to these discouraged or demoralized men.

It is never too late to get back your moral tone. It is never too late for ambition to be aroused in you.

If the "general office man" will make up his mind to be A SPECIALIST as well as a GENERAL man, he will get along.

If he makes up his mind to do one or two things PARTICULARLY WELL and with a particular display of energy, he will get along.

It is absolutely the fact that even the dullest employer appreciates the man THAT GIVES HIM MONEY IN THE SHAPE OF GOOD WORK.

And it is a fact that employers need good, hard, faithful workers much more than the workers need good employers.

It may take some time to attract the attention of a busy employer.

An effort to do something particularly well may even be resented by a dull man as officiousness, at first.

But the man who wants to succeed MUST SUCCEED IN SPITE OF LACK OF APPRECIATION, IN SPITE OF EVERYTHING.

Work as a general utility clerk is dangerous, because such work does not compel a man to keep at one thing, as we have said.

There is speed to the stream with narrow banks—it loses its speed where the banks widen and the water spreads out all over the meadow.

The ordinary general office man is such a spreading stream, with little power, little motion, little energy.

He must dig for himself his own banks, his own water course, he must control his direction, concentrate his power, MAKE UP HIS MIND NOT TO BE DEMORALIZED, and he won't be demoralized.

President Dryden

Asks the Public

for Advice—

Here Is Some

It Is Old Advice: "Get Off the People's Backs." Get Out of Their Pockets
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He wants to know whether the people think it "a good idea" to have the national government in the middle in life insurance, whether laws should be passed and a department created to give Washington looking at his life insurance brothers on the Hughes gridiron, is full of excellent remorse, and wants the world to know that he is trying to be a good boy.

Since he WANTS advice, we'll give him some—backed with the authority of two millions of citizens that buy the Hearst newspapers daily and read them in their families.

Of course, the people believe that the government should have control of life insurance companies. The government SHOULD OWN AND MANAGE THE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, as in New Zealand—give the citizens a chance to protect their families against death—AND AGAINST McCALL and McCURDY—and at a reasonable rate.

But Senator Dryden, of the Prudential, does not want THAT advice. He and his fellows, engaged in getting rich quick—and getting to the United States Senate unsmothered—do not want to hear anything about government ownership.

We'll give them some advice of a quieter, less exciting kind: Give your policy-holders just A LITTLE BIT of a chance. Make your premiums and your personal profits lower.

It has been said that the very prosperous will do anything for the poor, EXCEPT GET OFF THEIR BACKS.

Let the life insurance grifters get off the people's backs—and off the backs of the orphans and widows—and give them a chance to breathe.

Stop putting up huge office buildings as monuments to profits not divided.

Stop building palatial homes for every official of a company and every official's second cousin—monuments to private greed and dishonesty.

Be half-way honest—be ALMOST honest, if you possibly can.

Put into your business a little of that "business morality" which you are so fond of TALKING about.

Get your hands out of the people's pockets.

Don't ask hypothetical questions—just try running an honest business on an honest basis—let the insurance companies stop their OPEN STEALING. That is what the people ask now.

If they don't GET it, they'll get more than that—and when they get angry enough THEY'LL HAVE WHAT THEY ASK.

And the asking and having will include an end to the get-rich-quick dreams of the insurance schemers, and tight, snug little cells in prison for many of them.

WHAT'S THE USE? DOES IT PAY?

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1. You are mighty proud of your son and here, at his year after year you see, and you see, you save in order that you may have the necessary funds to give him a collegiate education.



2. You send him to college. The college will give him something like this. Say, WHAT'S THE USE? DOES IT PAY?



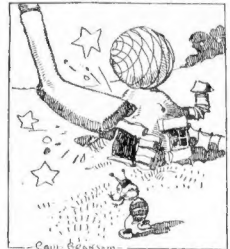
3. And during all these years you delight your heart by dreaming of his future greatness.



4. The college will give him something like this. Say, WHAT'S THE USE? DOES IT PAY?

IN BUGVILLE

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ANT-Hill smoke! Just see what those blooming niggers are doing—using my house for a toilet!



MEMBER OF THE DRINK CLUB—No, old chap, we can't possibly admit him to the club. I'm sure he's just an ordinary "nigger"!



RURAL GRASSHOPPER—Ah! Good-by, Miss Summer Girl!



MISS BYRON—Oh, don't let that bird go flying off with my heart!

How One Man Once
Saved a Great City

By Rev. Thomas B. Gregory

THE eastern coast of Sicily, and the first thing that Timoleon the island of Sicily was to form, out of the disorganized, scattered, and the last remnants of the people, an army, year 244 B. C. one of the army that he was thus able to the finest cities of the island was not a large one. It numbered only twelve thousand.

With this small force he defeated, in the memorable battle of the Crimæ, the Carthaginian invading army of sixty thousand men. He made his own laws and his own constitution, the finest of the island, by the way, that the Carthaginians, for all the time indicated above was unopposed.

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NOW WHAT D'YE THINK OF THAT?

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"I have a cross to pick with you."



"Oh, have you thought? Well, I'm a go, but where's the cross?"



"The evident you've never read The Dequess," said she.



"Oh, no! I said, "Between ourselves, that's Greek to me!"